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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to coating for paint films which is covered by the automobile shell plate paint film etc. and protects a paint film. The coat formed of coating for paint films of this invention has a hydrophilic property, and the dirt of lipophilic property stops being able to adhere easily. Therefore, if it applies to an automobile shell plate paint film etc., the man day of car washing or a wax cliff can be reduced.

100021

[Description of the Prior Art] Various quality of dirty things, such as quality of dirty things discharged from works or an automobile, excrement of a bird or a sap, and pollen, adheres to the paint film exposed to rain or a wind on the outdoors, such as an automobile shell plate paint film. These dirt affects a paint film chemically and is considered to promote degradation of a paint film.

[0003] Moreover, the dirt of the automobile shell plate paint film by the diesel particulate discharged from a diesel power plant etc. is conspicuous in recent years. The organic substance of lipophilic property is a principal component in the shape of carbon to which a part or most carbonized this diesel particulate by un-burning. Then, conventionally, a wax coat is formed in a paint film front face, and protecting a paint film from acid rain, ultraviolet rays, droppings, a sap, etc. is performed. Therefore, the wax agent of marketing used consists of organic system solvents which function as the low component which forms a coat and gives water repellence, and the silicone component which gives gloss and makes wiping easy as these solvents and dispersion media. And the wax coat is formed by applying this wax agent to a paint film front face by sponge etc., wiping off a superfluous wax agent, and polishing up with soft cloth.

[0004] The increase of gloss and appearance-of-film quality improve by this wax coat. Moreover, adhesion of the water quality of dirty things is prevented by the water-repellent operation, and a paint film can be protected from degradation. [10005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, even if it was the paint film in which the wax coat was formed, soot-like dirt adhered immediately after wax coat formation, or after [a rainfall] dripping line-like dirt adhered, and there was a case where the dirt prevention effect of a wax coat was not acquired. According to analysis, it is thought that the dirt of the shape of this shape of soot and a dripping line is the carbon-like matter, and a diesel particulate is a principal component. That is, the low component of a wax coat is a center, and a low is the ester compound of a long chain fatty acid and long-chain alcohol in many cases, and shows lipophilic property. Moreover, a diesel particulate is also lipophilic property. Therefore, a diesel particulate tends to adhere to a wax coat, and is considered to be easy to become such dirt.

[0006] this invention is made in view of such a situation, and adhesion of the quality of dirty things of lipophilic property is prevented by reforming a wax coat, and it aims at dirt being easily washed out by rinsing.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The feature of coating for paint films according to claim 1 which solves the above-mentioned technical problem is in the base material which makes a low component a principal component, the metallic-oxide powder which has the photocatalyst operation distributed in the base material, and a shell bird clapper. Moreover, the feature of coating for paint films according to claim 2 which improves the above-mentioned coating for paint films further is in metallic-oxide powder being titanium oxide powder.

[0008] And the feature of coating for paint films according to claim 3 which improves further coating for paint films according to claim 2 is to contain titanium oxide powder five to 30% of the weight to the nonvolatile matter of a base material. As for titanium oxide powder, a mean particle diameter has the feature of coating for paint films according to claim 4 which improves further coating for paint films according to claim 2 or 3 further again in 5-30nm and specific surface area being 50-400m2 / g. 100091

[Embodiments of the Invention] Coating for paint films of this invention consists of a base material which makes a low component a principal component, and metallic-oxide powder. The principal component of a base material is a low component, and a carnauba wax, beeswax, a solid paraffin, a polyethylene wax, etc. are illustrated as this low component. Moreover, as other components in a base material, abrasives, such as organic solvents, such as silicone oils, such as organic denaturation silicone which makes a dimethyl silicone oil representation, kerosine, naphtha, and a mineral spirit, the diatom earth, tale, and a kaolin, etc. are illustrated. An ultraviolet ray absorbent, an antioxidant, etc. may also be included in others.

[0010] In addition, the content of each component in a base material is the same as that of the wax agent . generally used, and it is good, and the organic solvent can ** * 0.5 to 10% of the weight, and abrasives can **** [a low component / 5 - 30 % of the weight, and a silicone oil] to 0 - 20 etc. % of the weight etc. 90 to 40% of the weight. It has the photocatalyst operation which the metallic-oxide powder which makes the special feature of this invention is excited by light, and shows a catalysis, and titanium oxide powder, zirconium-oxide powder, cerium-oxide powder, iron oxide powder, etc. are illustrated. Especially, since conduction band level is deep, the titanium oxide powder of an anatase type crystal has low energy ranking, and since oxidizing power is strong, it is an especially desirable material. [0011] As a configuration of this metallic-oxide powder, 5-30nm and specific surface area of a mean particle diameter are [the thing of the range of 50-400m2 / g] desirable. It becomes difficult for the diameter of a grain whose mean particle diameter is less than 5nm to be too small, and to distribute uniformly in a base material, it becomes dirty partially, and the matter becomes easy to adhere. However, if a mean particle diameter becomes larger than 30nm, since the transparency of a coating coat is spoiled, achievement of the purpose in early stages of coating of raising the fine sight of a paint film will become difficult. Moreover, since specific surface area is inferior to catalytic activity in their being under 50m2 / g, if the quality of dirty things becomes easy to adhere and 400m2 / g is exceeded, activity is too strong and discoloration may arise in the coating coat itself.

[0012] As for metallic-oxide powder, it is desirable to mix in 5 - 30% of the weight of the range to the non-volatile component in a base material. Photocatalyst acting the amount of metallic-oxide powder becomes being less than 5 % of the weight inadequate, and dirt becomes easy to adhere. Moreover, if it mixes exceeding 30 % of the weight, the transparency and smooth nature of a coating coat will fall and achievement of the purpose in early stages of coating of raising the fine sight of a paint film will become difficult.

[0013] The shape of a solid and liquid etc. is not restricted especially as a gestalt of coating for paint films of this invention. And a coat is formed by being applied to a paint film front face and wiping off superfluous coating like the conventional wax agent. In the formed coating coat, a coat front face oxidizes and hydrophilic-property-izes by photocatalyst operation of the metallic-oxide powder of the coating coat front face by daylight. Therefore, quality of dirty things, such as a diesel particulate which is lipophilic property, stops being able to adhere easily, and it can remove easily by rain, water-drainage, etc. Furthermore, since oxidative degradation of the oil content which becomes dirty with a coating coat

and serves as a binder between matter is carried out by photocatalyst operation of metallic-oxide powder, the quality of dirty things of the lipophilic property which has adhered at once also becomes that it is easy to be removed.

[0014]

[Example] Hereafter, an example and the example of comparison explain this invention concretely. (Example 1) The titanium oxide powder of 3% of the weight of an amount was uniformly mixed with the base material of the solid wax which consists of 75 % of the weight of organic solvents of 20 % of the weight of carnauba waxes, 5 % of the weight of dimethyl silicone oils, and an aliphatic system hydrocarbon system using the ball mill to the carnauba wax in a base material, and coating of this example was prepared. The mean particle diameter of titanium oxide powder is 10nm, and specific surface area is 250m2 / g.

[0015] (Examples 2-8) Coating of an example 2 - an example 8 was prepared like the example 1 except having made the addition of titanium oxide powder into 5 % of the weight, 10 % of the weight, 15 % of the weight, 20 % of the weight, 25 % of the weight, 30 % of the weight, and 40 % of the weight to the

carnauba wax in a base material, respectively.

[0016] (Example 9) Coating of an example 9 was prepared like the example 1 except having mixed the same titanium oxide powder as an example 1 to homogeneity 5% of the weight to the carnauba wax in a base material to the base material of the liquefied wax which consists of 90 % of the weight of organic solvents of 10.2% of the weight of carnauba waxes, 0.5 % of the weight of dimethyl silicone oils, and an

aliphatic system hydrocarbon system.

[0017] (Example 10) Coating of an example 10 was prepared like the example 9 except having made the addition of titanium oxide powder into 30 % of the weight to the carnauba wax in a base material. (Example 11) Coating of an example 11 was prepared like the example 2 except having used 50nm of mean particle diameters, and the titanium oxide powder of specific surface area of 50m 2 / g. [0018] (Example 12) Coating of an example 12 was prepared like the example 2 except having used 10nm of mean particle diameters, and the titanium oxide powder of specific surface area of 500m 2 / g. (Example 13) Coating of an example 13 was prepared like the example 2 except having used 30nm of mean particle diameters, and the titanium oxide powder of specific surface area of 30m 2 / g. [0019] (Example of comparison) Titanium oxide powder was not mixed but only the base material was made into coating of the example of comparison.

(Examination) The 4g of the above-mentioned coating was put on the 150mmx70mmx0.8mm white color card (acrylic-melamine baking finish board) front face, respectively, it was polished 10 round-trip grade using the pure piece of cloth, was applied all over the paint film, and was left for 20 - 30 minutes. It polished up until gloss came out enough using the piece of cloth pure after that, and it considered as

the test piece.

[0020] Each test piece is exposed to the outdoors for one month, and the result which measured the color difference on the front face of a test piece before and behind exposure (deltaE) is shown in Table 1. Moreover, the contact angle of the water to each test piece front face after exposure is measured, and it is shown in Table 1.

[0021]

[Table 1]

		母材組成(wt%)			職化チタン粉末特性値			被覆剤皮膜の物性	
		ロウ成分	シサコーンオイル	有機溶剤	粒径(nm)	比表面積(m²/g)	含有量(wt%)	色差 (ΔE)	水接触角(度)
	1	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	2 5 0	3	5. 8	7 0
	2	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	250	5	1. 2	5 5
	3	2 0	5	7 5	10	250	1 0	1.4	5 5
実施	4	2 0	5	75	10	250	1 5	1. 1	5 2
	5	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	250	2 0	1. 2	5 4
	6	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	2 5 0	2 5	0. 9	5 3
	7	2 0	5	7 5	10	2 5 0	3 0	1.0	5 0
	8	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	250	40	評価不可	
(9 1)	9	10	0.5	9 0	10	250	5	0. 9	5 1
	10	10	0. 5	9 0	10	250	3 0	1. 0	4 9
	 □11	2 0	5	75	5 0	5 0	5	評価不可	_
	12	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	5 0 0	5	3. 5	
	13	2 0	5	7 5	3 0	3 0	5	4. 7	
比	空例	2 0	5	7 5	_	_	_	7. 5	8 5

[0022] (Evaluation) The coat formed of coating of each example has the small color difference compared with the coat of the example of comparison except for an example 8 and an example 12, and Table 1 shows that quality of dirty things cannot adhere easily. Since the contact angle of water is [the example] smaller than the example of comparison, this is considered to originate in the hydrophilic property having improved.

[0023] In addition, in the example 8, since there were too many contents of titanium oxide powder as 40 % of the weight, transparency was lost, and measurement of the color difference was difficult. Moreover, in the example 1, although the color difference is large compared with other examples, since this has too few contents of titanium oxide powder as 3 % of the weight, oxidization activity is low, and hydrophilic-property-izing [of a coat] becomes inadequate, it becomes dirty, and it is thought that the matter is easy to adhere. Therefore, the content of titanium oxide powder is understood that 5 - 30 % of the weight is suitable to the nonvolatile matter of a base material.

[0024] Moreover, in the example 11, since the mean particle diameter of titanium oxide powder was too as large as 50nm, transparency was lost, and measurement of the color difference was difficult. And in the example 12, since the specific surface area of titanium oxide powder is too as high as 500m2 / g, oxidization activity is too strong, yellowing arises in a coating coat, and the color difference is a little large. On the other hand, in the example 13, since the specific surface area of titanium oxide powder is too as small as 30m2 / g, oxidization activity is low, hydrophilic-property-izing [of a coat] becomes inadequate, it becomes dirty, the matter becomes easy to adhere, and the color difference is a little large. Therefore, the mean particle diameter of titanium oxide powder has the desirable range of less than 50nm, specific surface area exceeds 30m2 / g, and it turns out that the range of under 500m2 / g is desirable.

[0025]

[Effect of the Invention] That is, since the front face of the coat formed is hydrophilic-property-ized by irradiation of light according to coating for paint films of this invention and it is easily removable even if the quality of dirty things of lipophilic property stops being able to adhere easily and the quality of dirty things adheres, appearance with a beautiful paint film is maintainable for a long period of time.

[Translation done.]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Coating for paint films characterized by the base material which makes a low component a principal component, the metallic-oxide powder which has the photocatalyst operation distributed in this base material, and the shell bird clapper.

[Claim 2] The aforementioned metallic-oxide powder is coating for paint films according to claim 1 characterized by being titanium oxide powder.

[Claim 3] The aforementioned titanium oxide powder is coating for paint films according to claim 2 characterized by being contained five to 30% of the weight to the nonvolatile matter of the aforementioned base material.

[Claim 4] For 5-30nm and specific surface area, a mean particle diameter is [the aforementioned titanium oxide powder] coating for paint films according to claim 2 or 3 to which it is characterized by being 50-400m2 / g.

[Translation done.]



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NORITAKE YOSHIYUKI

(54) COATING AGENT FOR COATING FILM

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reform a wax type coating film in order to prevent adhesion of oleophilic staining substances and wash out the stains easily with water by forming the coating film from a mother material containing a wax component as a main component and a metal oxide powder having a photolysis catalyst function and dispersed in the mother material.

SOLUTION: This coating agent for a coating film is produced from a base material containing a wax component as a main component and a metal oxide powder having a photolysis catalyst function and

dispersed in the mother material. Carnauba wax, bees wax, paraffin wax, polyethylene wax, etc., are among the wax component as the main component of the base material. The metal oxide powder to be dispersed in the base material has a photolysis catalyst function to carry out a catalytic action by being excited by light beam and a titanium oxide powder, a zirconium oxide powder, a cerium oxide powder, an iron oxide powder are examples of the metal oxide powder. Among them, anatase type crystalline titanium oxide powder is an especially preferable material for the powder has low energy level attributed to the deep conduction band level and high oxidizing power.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 塗膜用被覆剤

(57)【要約】

【課題】ワックフ皮膜を改質することで親油性の汚れ物質の付着を防止し、かつ水洗により汚れが容易に洗い落とされるようにする。

【解決手段】ロウ成分を主成分とする母材中に光触媒作用を有する全属酸化物粉末を分散混合する。日光による被覆剤皮膜表面の金属酸化物粉末の光触媒作用により、皮膜表面が酸化されて親水性化する。したがって親油性の汚れ物質が付着しに、くなり、雨や放水などで容易に除去することができる

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【特許請士の範囲】

【請求項工】 ロウ成分を主成分とする母材と、該母材 中に分散された光触媒作用を有する至属酸化物粉末と、 からなることを特徴とする空膜用被覆剤

【請求項2】 前記金属酸化物粉末は酸化チタン粉末で あることを特徴とする請求項工記載の金膜用被覆剤。

【請求項3】。前記酸化チタン粉末は前記は封わり揮発 分に対しても~30重量の含まれていることを特徴とす。 る請求項2記載の金膜用被覆剤

【請求項4】 前記酸化チタン粉末は平均粒径が5~3。 Onm、比去面積が50~400m / gであることを 特徴とする請求項2又は請求項3記載の密膜用被費剤

【発明の註細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】 な発明は、自動車外板を膜な どに被覆されて塗膜を保護する塗膜用被覆剤に関する。 本発明の全膜用被覆剤により形成された皮膜は親水性を 有し、親油性の汚れが付着しに、こなる。したが、て自 動車外板空膜などに適用すれば、洗車やファケスがけの。 工数を低減することができる

[0002]

【従来の技術】自動車外板塗膜など屋外で雨や風にさら される変膜には、工場や自動車がら排出される汚れ物 質、鳥の糞、あるいは樹液や花粉などの種をの汚れ物質 が付着する。これらの汚れは薬膜に化学的に影響を与 え、金膜の劣化を促進すると考えられている。

【0003】また近年、ディーゼルエン。コンなどから排 出されるティーゼルバティキュレートによる自動車外板 **塗膜の汚れが目立っている。このディーゼルバウィキュ** レートは、未燃焼で一部プロほピんとが炭化したカーボー30。 シ状で親油性の有機物が主成分である。 そこで従来よ り、塗膜表面にワックス皮膜を形成し、塗膜を酸性付、 紫外科、鳥糞、樹液などから保護することが行われてい る。そのために用いられている市販のワックで剤は、皮 膜を形成し撥水性を付与するロウ成分と、光沢を与え拭 き取りを容易にするシリコーン 成分と、これらの溶媒や 分散媒として機能する有機系結剤などから構成されてい る。そして、このワックス剤をスポンジなりて薬膜表面。 に産布し、過剰のワック2剤を拭き取って柔らかい布で 磨き上げることでワックス皮膜を形成している

【0004】このワックス皮膜により光沢が増し、塗膜 の外観品質が向上する。またその撥水作用により水性の 汚れ物質の付着が防止され、定膜を劣化から保護するこ とかてきる

[0005]

【発明が解決しようにする課題】ところがロックス皮膜 **有形成した途膜であっても、ワークス皮膜形成後すぐに 爆状の汚れが付着したり、障雨後20筋状の汚れが付着** し、ワックス皮膜の汚れ防止効果が得られたい舞台があ った。分析によれば、この煤料ではタレ筋料の汚ればカー ・- 『シ状物質であり、ディーゼルパティキュレートが主 成分であると考えられる。 つまりワックス皮膜はロウ成 分か中心であり、ロウは長頭脂肪酸と長頭アルコールの エフナル化合物である場合が多く、親油性を示す。また ディーゼルペティキュレートも親油性である。したかっ でディッグルバティキェルートはヤッケフ皮膜に付着し やすっ。こりような汚れとなりやすいと考さられる。

【0006】本発明はこのような事情に鑑みてなされた ものであり、ワックス皮膜を改質することに親油性の方 | 私物質の付着を防止し、かつ水洗によりわれが容易に洗 い落とされるようにすることを目的とする

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決する請求 項1記載の牽膜用被覆剤の特徴は、コウ成分を主成分と する負材と、負材中に分散された光触媒作用を有する金 属酸化物粉末と、からなるでとにある。また上記塗膜用 被覆剤をさらに改良する請求項2記載の全膜用被覆剤の 特徴は、全属酸化物粉末は酸化チタン粉末でもることに 3-15

【0008】テして請求項2記載の金膜用被覆剤を含ら に改良する請求項3記載の金膜用被覆削の特徴は、酸化 チタン粉 相は掛けの不揮を分に対して5~30重量%含 まれていることにもる。さいにまた、請求項2又は請求 項3記載の예膜用被覆剤をきらに改良する請求項4記載 の室膜用被覆削の特徴は、酸化チタン粉末は平均粒径が 5~30 nm、比表面積か50~400 m² gである ことにある

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の塗膜用被覆剤は、ロウ成 分を主成分とする母材と、全属酸化物粉末とから構成さ れる。丹村の主成分はロウ成分であり、このロウ成分と してはカルナウトロウ、蜜コウ、パラフィンロウ、ボリ コッチンジファクスなどが例示される。また母材中の他の 成分としては、三十チル、リコーにはイルを代表とする 有機変性、リ か む などの、リコーに サイル、ケロシ シ、ナフザ、ことラルフドリットなどの有機溶剤、 5% ソウト、タルク、カオリンなどの研磨材などが例示され る。他に紫外線吸収剤、酸化防止剤などを含んでもよ。

【0010】なお、月材中の各成分の含有量は一般に用 いこれでいるワークス剤と同様でよく、コウ成分が5~ 30重量%、ミリコーンオイルかり、5~10重量%、 有機溶剤が90~40重量%、研磨材が0~20重量%。 などとすることがてきる。本発明の特色をなす金属酸化 物粉末は、光によって励起されて触媒作用を示す光触媒 作用を有するものであり、酸化チスン粉末、酸化デルコ 15ウム粉末、酸化セリウム粉末、酸化鉄粉末などが例示。 される。中でもアナスーが型結晶の配化チタン粉料は、 伝導帯レベルが深いのできずれギー順位が低く、酸化力 が強いため特に好ましい材料である。

【0011】この金属酸化物粉末の無状としては、平均粒径が5~30 nm、比表面積が50~400m// g の範囲のものが好ましい。平均粒径か5 nm 根満であると粒径が小さすぎては村中に均一に分散することが困難となり、部分的に汚れ物質が付着しやす。なる場合がある。こかし平均粒径が30 nm にりたき、なるに、被覆剤皮膜の透明性が損なわれるため強膜の美観を向上させるという被覆剤の初期の目的の達成が困難となる。また比表面積が50 m// g 未満であると触媒活性にあるため汚れ物質が付着しやす。なり、400 m// g を超えると活性が強すぎて被覆剤皮膜自体に変色が生じる場合がある。

【0012】金属酸化物粉末は、は村中の不揮発成分に対して5~30重量%の範囲で混合することが好ました。全属酸化物粉末の量か5重量%を満であると光触媒作用が4十分となり、汚れか付着にペポーなる。また30重量%を超えて混合すると、被覆剤皮膜の透明性ペ平滑性が低下し、途膜の美観を向上させるという被覆剤の初期の目的の達成が困難となる。

[0014]

【実施例】以下、実施例及び比較例により本発明を具体 的に説明する。

(実施例1) カルナウ・ロウ20重量%、ディチルシリコー: オイル5重量%、脂肪が充炭化水素系の有機溶剤 75重量%よりなる固形ワークスの母材と、母村中のカルナウハロウに対して3重量%の最の酸化チタン粉末とを、ボールミルを用いて均一に混合し、本実施例の被覆 剤を調製した。酸化チタン粉末の平均粒径は10nmで 40あり、比表面積は250m²/gである *

*【0015】(実施例2~8)酸化チタン粉末の添加量を、具材中のカルナウパロウに対してそれぞれら重量 %、10重量%、15重量%、20重量%、25重量%、25重量%、25重量 %、30重量%及び40重量%としたこと以外は実施例1と同様にして実施例2~実施例8の被覆剤を調製した

【0016】(実施例9)カルナウバロウ10重量%、デメチルシリローンでイル0.5重量%、脂肪族系族化 水素系の有機溶剤90重量%よりなる液状ワックフの母 10 村に、実施例1と同様の酸化チタン物末を母村中のカル ナウバロウに対して5重量%均一に混合したこと以外は 実施例1と同様にして、実施例9の被覆剤を調製した。

【0017】(実施例10)酸化チタン粉末の添加量 を、土材中のカルナウバコウに対して30重量%とした こと以外は実施例9と同様にして、実施例10の被覆剤 を調製した。

(実施例1-1) 平均粒径50 nm、比表面積50 m² √ よの酸化チタン粉末を用いたこと口外は実施例2と同様 にして、実施例1-1の被覆剤を調製した。

【0018】(実施例12)平均粒経10nm、比表面積500m²/gの酸化チタン粉末を用いたこと以外は 実施例2と同様にして、実施例12の被覆剤を調製した

(実施例13) 平均粒径30 n m、比表面積30 m²/ 東の酸化チタン粉末を用いたこと以外に基施例2と同様 にして、実施例13の被覆剤を調製した。

【0019】 (比較例) 酸化チタン粉末を混合せず、母 村のみを比較例の被覆剤とした。

(試験)上記した被覆剤を、それぞれ150mm・70mm・0.8mmの自色塗板(アクリルーメラミン焼付 対装板)表面に4 収乗せ、清浄な布片を用いて10往復程度磨いて塗膜全面に塗布し20~30分間放置。たその後清浄な布片を用いて十分光沢が出るまで磨き上け、試験片とした。

【0020】それぞれの試験片を屋外に1カ月間基露 し、基露前後の試験片表面の色差(ΔE)を測定した結 果を去1に示す。また基露夜のそれぞれの試験片去面に 対する本の接触角を測定し、表1に示す。

[0021]

【表1】

		母材組成(wt%)			酸化チタン粉末特性値			被種剤皮膜の物性	
		ロウ威分	シリコーンオイル	有機溶剤	粒径(nm)	比表面積(m²/g)	含有量(wt%)	色差 (AE)	水接触角 (度)
	1	2 0	5	7 5	10	250	3	5. 8	7 0
実施	2	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	250	5	1. 2	5 5
	3	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	250	1 0	1. 4	5 5
	4	2 0	5	7 5	10	250	15	1. 1	5 2
	5	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	250	2 0	1. 2	5 4
	6	2 0	5	7 5	10	250	2 5	0.9	5 3
	7	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	250	3 0	1. 0	5 0
	8	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	250	4 0	評価不可	-
6 94	9	10	0.5	9 0	10	250	5	0.9	5 1
	10	10	0.5	9 0	10	250	3 0	1. 0	4 9
	li	2 0	5	7 5	5 0	5 0	5	評価不可	
	12	2 0	5	7 5	1 0	500	5	3. 5	
	13	2 0	5	7 5	3 0	3 0	5	4.7	
比电	291	20	5	7 5		_	_	7. 5	8 5

【0022】 (評価)表1より、各実施例の被覆剤により形成された皮膜は、実施例8と実施例12を除いて比較例の皮膜に比べて色差が小さく、汚れ物質が付着しにくいことがわかる。これは水の接触角が実施例の方が比較例より小さいことから、親水性が向上したことに起因すると考えられる。

【0023】なお、実施例8では酸化チタン粉末の含有量が40重量%と多すぎるために、透明性が失われ色差の測定が困難であった。また実施例1では、他の実施例 30に比べて色差が大きいか、これは酸化チタン粉末の含有量が3重量%と少なすぎるため酸化活性が低点、皮膜の親水性化が不十分となって汚れ物質が付着しやすしなっていると考えられる。したがって酸化チタン粉末の含有量は、比材の不揮発分に対して5~30重量%が適切であることがわかる。

【0024】また、実施例11では酸化チタン粉末の平均粒径が50nmと大きすぎるために、透明性が失われ*

* 色差の側定が困難であった。そして実施例12では酸化チタン粉末の比表面積が500m°/gと高すぎるために、酸化活性が強すぎて被覆剤皮膜に黄変が生じ色差がやや大き、なっている。一方実施例13では、酸化チタン粉末の比表面積が30m°/gと小さすきるため酸化活性が低1、皮膜の親水性化が不上分となって汚れ物質が付着しやすくなり色差がやや大きくなっている。したかって酸化チタン粉末の平均粒径は50nm未満の範囲が望まし、比表面積は30m°/gを超え、500m°/gを超え、500m°/g未満の範囲が望ましいことかわかる

[0025]

【発明の効果】すなわち本発明の金膜用被覆剤によれば、形成される皮膜の表面が光の照射により親水性化されるため、親油性の汚れ物質が付着しに引くなり、汚れ物質が付着しても容易に除去できるので、塗膜の美麗な外観を長期間維持することができる。